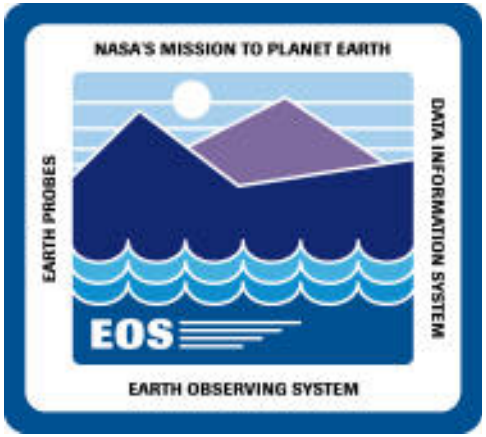

Identify Granules for Reprocessing

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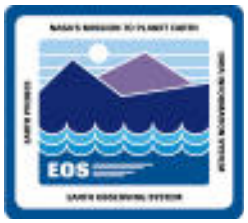
13 June 1996

Granule Reprocessing



Goal

- Show how Data Server detects the need for reprocessing
- Show Data Server's role in that reprocessing

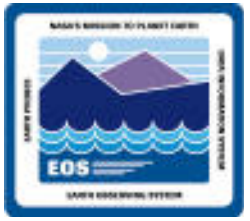
Design Assumptions

- Two reasons for reprocessing to be needed
  - Specific Granule's files are not available, no backup
  - Set of granules not valid scientifically (e.g. - bad algorithm, bad collection level ancillary data)

Design Topics Addressed

- CDR Issue #22 (from Mid-Cycle Review)

Granule Reprocessing Case 1



Process

1. Granule accesses files, Fault
   - SDSRV: Service execution (Subsetting, Subsampling, Browse, etc.)
   - DDIST: Distribution Request (copy from archive to media)
2. Granule metadata indicates no backups
3. Granule is placed on Reprocessing List with Production History UR, marked as "Unplanned"
4. Science Data Specialist works with Planning to insert Reprocessing Request into the plan
5. Once planned, mark granule on list to "Planned"
6. PGE produces files, Science Data Specialist is notified
7. New files are copied to proper archive volumes, granule removed from list

Result

- URs are still valid
- Granule metadata is still valid
- New files are now available
- Granule Restored

Granule Reprocessing Case 2

Process

1. Bad data set recognized
   - PI calls DAAC
2. DAAC controls advertisements for services
3. Flaw is corrected
   - New ancillary file inserted
   - Algorithm fixed
4. New ESDT is created with proper improvements
5. SDSRV advertises services on new ESDT
6. Science Data Specialist works with Planning to insert production requests for all granules
7. DPS inserts corrected granules of new ESDT type as they are produced
8. Science Data Specialist may delete granules from bad data set, per policy

Result

- Controlled access to granules of bad data set
- New version of ESDT
- New granules are inserted into DSS